

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1857.

NUMBER 99.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5; If mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$2.50. **CLUB PRICES.**—In Advance.—Country Daily or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly for \$10; 3 copies for \$25; 6 copies for \$45; 12 copies for \$80. **Single Copies.**—5 cents.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.**

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
1st insertion, 10 days, \$1.00	1st insertion, 10 days, \$1.00
2d insertion, 10 days, .75	2d insertion, 10 days, .75
3d insertion, 10 days, .50	3d insertion, 10 days, .50
Do, one week, .25	Do, one week, .25
Do, two weeks, .40	Do, two weeks, .40
Do, three weeks, .50	Do, three weeks, .50
Do, four weeks, .60	Do, four weeks, .60
Do, five weeks, .70	Do, five weeks, .70
Do, six weeks, .80	Do, six weeks, .80
Do, seven weeks, .90	Do, seven weeks, .90
Do, eight weeks, 1.00	Do, eight weeks, 1.00
Do, nine weeks, 1.10	Do, nine weeks, 1.10
Do, ten weeks, 1.20	Do, ten weeks, 1.20
Do, eleven weeks, 1.30	Do, eleven weeks, 1.30
Do, twelve weeks, 1.40	Do, twelve weeks, 1.40
Do, thirteen weeks, 1.50	Do, thirteen weeks, 1.50
Do, fourteen weeks, 1.60	Do, fourteen weeks, 1.60
Do, fifteen weeks, 1.70	Do, fifteen weeks, 1.70
Do, sixteen weeks, 1.80	Do, sixteen weeks, 1.80
Do, seventeen weeks, 1.90	Do, seventeen weeks, 1.90
Do, eighteen weeks, 2.00	Do, eighteen weeks, 2.00
Do, nineteen weeks, 2.10	Do, nineteen weeks, 2.10
Do, twenty weeks, 2.20	Do, twenty weeks, 2.20
Do, twenty-one weeks, 2.30	Do, twenty-one weeks, 2.30
Do, twenty-two weeks, 2.40	Do, twenty-two weeks, 2.40
Do, twenty-three weeks, 2.50	Do, twenty-three weeks, 2.50
Do, twenty-four weeks, 2.60	Do, twenty-four weeks, 2.60
Do, twenty-five weeks, 2.70	Do, twenty-five weeks, 2.70
Do, twenty-six weeks, 2.80	Do, twenty-six weeks, 2.80
Do, twenty-seven weeks, 2.90	Do, twenty-seven weeks, 2.90
Do, twenty-eight weeks, 3.00	Do, twenty-eight weeks, 3.00
Do, twenty-nine weeks, 3.10	Do, twenty-nine weeks, 3.10
Do, thirty weeks, 3.20	Do, thirty weeks, 3.20

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Advertisements for marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote public interest, are charged per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each subsequent; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; second, .75; third, .50; fourth, .25; fifth, .15; sixth, .10; seventh, .07; eighth, .05; ninth, .03; tenth, .02; eleventh, .01; twelfth, .01; thirteenth, .01; fourteenth, .01; fifteenth, .01; sixteenth, .01; seventeenth, .01; eighteenth, .01; nineteenth, .01; twentieth, .01.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall be held to do so.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1857.

**LOUISVILLE AND HER PROSPECTS.**—The vote of the stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company directing a subscription of \$100,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad proves that our people are beginning to see at once the necessities and the felicity of the position of Louisville. The combined influence of dry and cold seasons in destroying the navigation of the Ohio river, and the extraordinary enterprise of the States and cities north and south of Kentucky in constructing magnificent systems of railroads at an enormous cost, have left Louisville, as it were, like some of the Ohio river steamboats in low water, high and dry upon a sand-bar, while the commerce and travel of the country have been forced to pass around us. This state of things has quickened into lively exercise the peculiar gifts of all the croakers, who take so much pleasure in predicting the ruin and desertion of the city.

All who are capable of understanding the real facts of the case must see that there is not the slightest reason for fear or despondency in regard to the future of Louisville. The very exigency of our position, produced by the facts above-mentioned, is just the stimulus that was required to arouse the sluggish energies of our people. Their intelligence and energy, if promptly exercised, will proceed to demonstrate that the commercial position of Louisville is really more happy and more distinguished than was ever before supposed; for by the construction of two railroads, at a cost comparatively insignificant, Louisville is placed at once in complete and thorough connection with the entire network of the Northern and Southern systems of railroads. The short line to Indianapolis, having the additional advantage that there is not the usual obstruction of a river hill to overcome, puts her in connection with the Northern system. The Nashville road, with its branch to Memphis, will make this a prominent point not only in the general Southern connection, but especially in relation to that greatest work of all, the Southern Pacific road, already commenced, and sure to be completed. When we add to this the fair prospect of a connection, by the Big Sandy Railroad, with the great railroad systems of Virginia and Maryland, it is impossible not to see that Louisville now occupies a position more enviable and more promising in regard to her future prosperity than was ever claimed for her before.

The only danger is that the people are not yet sufficiently aware of the pressing exigencies of our position on the one hand, and of the extraordinary felicity of that position on the other. To avert the impending disasters of the one, and to secure the advantages of the other, will require the exhibition of all the energy and resources that we can command. The Nashville road must be forced through at once. No sacrifice that can be made for that purpose will bear any comparison with the beneficial results to be secured. It would be better to sell the bonds of the city for fifty cents, and issue another million, than permit this work to linger along until our capital has been removed to other points, and the most active and enterprising of our citizens, tired of waiting, have gone to cities where activity and enterprise may secure immediate reward. No city can afford to wait until salt is strewn over its streets for any advantages, however great, in the future. It is a necessity for Louisville that the Nashville road be completed, and a branch to the coal fields be constructed within eighteen months. With the progress and preparation already made there will be no difficulty in accomplishing this by the want of funds, and of the skill and energy to use them. Let it be the business of the President and Directors, aided by the hearty cooperation of the city, to see that both are provided.

From the peculiar circumstances referred to, the actual cost of this important road at the most extravagant estimate, and throwing in all the errors and frands that have heretofore been committed, will be as nothing compared with the results to be accomplished by it. Just so soon as the connec-

tion is completed the mere profits of the road itself will be unparalleled in this section of country, and its beneficial effects upon Louisville and the country through which the road passes will be far beyond any calculation.

We do not intend to let this subject rest; and we hope every citizen will canvass it freely, until the speedy completion of this great and indispensable work shall be realized.

Few poets in the nation have won so high a reputation as Minnie:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE EMERALD RING.

They have hung them o'er the gilded walls,  
Rish wreaths of fair young flowers,  
And the light of lamps falls dreamily  
In soft and silvery showers;  
And the air hath a wealth of fragrance rich  
As waves of Arab.

While the waves of sound float softly 'round,  
With music in each sigh.

There are noble guests in the festal hall;  
There are matrons smiling sweetly,  
There are youths and maidens fair;  
There are laughing lips and beaming brows  
And cheeks with the rose-hue dyed;  
There are eyes all bright with love's soft light,  
To greet the fair young bride!

With a sigh upon her dimpled lips,  
And eyes that smile through tears,  
'Tis the floating foam of her silvery veil  
The blushing bride appears  
In a simple robe, and her gems are flowers,  
Pale buds of the early spring—  
Not a jewel she wore of all her store  
Save one bright emerald ring.

'Twas a merry throng, and the swift hours flew  
Till the deep midnight came on,  
When a wild, wild cry rang through the hall,  
For the bride, the bride was gone!  
And they sought her long, but sought in vain,  
For tidings none could bring,  
But beside the door, on the moonlit floor,  
Gleamed up the emerald ring!

As of one that's dead they thought of her,  
And they wept most bitter tears,  
And her two sweet sisters pined alone  
Through long and dreary years;  
But again a stranger came to woo,  
And the bride was dressed,  
And they found once more on the oaken floor  
The ring, and the bride had fled!

Then a third time came the wedding guests,  
And a fair young bride was won,  
With a rose-red cheek and violet eyes,  
And the bride was dressed,  
But as some strange spell had bound her soul  
To prize the fatal thing,  
Not a gem she wore of all her store  
Save the same bright emerald ring!

'Twas the midnight hour, and the dance went on,  
And the gayest of the gay  
Was the beautiful bride who laughed and sung  
While the bright hours flew away!  
But the strange, wild blast of a husbandman's horn  
Floated up on the passing gale,  
And they paused to hear with a sudden fear,  
And the bride's fair cheek grew pale!

Then a clang of heavy hoofs was heard,  
And in their midst he loomed,  
On a coal-black steed with bounds and horn,  
A huntsman dressed in green;  
With a bold, strong arm he claps the bride,  
Blows one wild, ringing blast,  
And with home and bound o'er the echoing ground  
With lightning speed they passed!

'Twas a strange, dark awe smote every guest,  
And the gray-haired father wept,  
But he gathered up the glittering gem,  
And long the treasure kept;  
And oft as he gazed on the jewel's face,  
Alone in the midnight dim,  
Strange words glowed bright in his mystic light,  
Which none might read but him.

And a tale is told how the man of wealth  
Had bought with his glittering gold  
The beautiful bride, so long ago  
Thrust under the church-yard mould;  
How she wept o'er a glowing emerald ring  
For a love that once had been,  
When in early youth she had pledged her truth  
To a huntsman clad in green!

FAIRMOUNT, Sept. 1, 1856. MINNIE.

**WATER WORKS.**—We publish to-day a communication in reference to water-works and manufactures. The writer proposes to make use of the water-power of the falls for raising the water from the river and forcing it to a reservoir, and also to turn the same power to profitable use by applying it to a succession of mills and factories. This plan appears feasible, and certainly deserves consideration. We are not sufficiently familiar with the laws of hydrostatics and engineering to give any opinion as to the practicability of establishing water works in the manner proposed, but we are sure that the water-power of the falls can be made available for manufacturing purposes. We have understood that one object to be kept in view in the selection of a site for the engine house to raise the water, is to place it at a sufficient distance above the city to procure pure water, uncontaminated with the filth and drainage of our streets and sewers. This may be of itself an insuperable objection to the location proposed by our correspondent. It seems too that to force the water from the lock of the canal to a reservoir situated upon the Blind Asylum hill would involve a very great waste of power. Whatever may be done in reference to the water works, we are satisfied that the application of the power of the falls in some way to manufacturing purposes would be a profitable investment. Even Lowell, the great manufacturing town of Massachusetts, possesses no such advantages of water power as are found in the vicinity of the Falls of the Ohio. We hope this project will be fully considered and canvassed by those who are experienced in such matters, and that this power will be promptly turned to profitable account. The eminent success of the extensive flouring mill of Smith & Smyser, upon the Indiana shore, has given a practical evidence of the immense power which might at very little cost be made to minister to our advantage on both banks of the Ohio. We cannot call attention to this matter too early. By the time when mills and manufactories can be erected and put in operation, our Railroad connections North and East and West and South will be very nearly completed, and we shall have here a market already prepared for all the manufactures that can be produced.

**SMASHING A GROC-SHOP.**—On Sunday night, the 18th inst., in Logansport, Ind., Judge Wright and R. T. Parish entered a grocery and demolished all the liquors, glasses, &c. The proprietor had sold enough liquor to two young sons of these gentlemen to make them very drunk; hence the destruction. Judge W. had previously suffered greatly by the dissipation of an elder son.

We desire again to draw the attention of our citizens to the subject of the foundation of public dispensaries. The class of persons that these institutions are designed to reach is not the poorest. They are not the miserable creatures who chiefly fill our hospitals and almshouses, but a more intelligent and worthy class of people. The pressure and demoralization of poverty must be great indeed to give to pauperism the unfortunate character to which crime is so nearly allied. There is another class of people who in ordinary times have all the necessities and most of the comforts of life around them, who, when want comes, part with their self-respect, the last of all their household gods.

Every man shrinks from the cold charity of the almshouse for himself, and shudders at the prospect for his family. How much would you, gentle reader, suffer before you would go to an hospital, and see your wife or children go to the almshouse? There are few seasons of so great severity or commercial depression that an industrious people cannot secure the wherewithal to feed and clothe their families; but let sickness come, can a respectable laborer or mechanic go to the almshouse, or send any member of his family there? If he does, the very act demoralizes him heart and soul, and the occasion for it should be removed. If in such circumstances a kindly physician should say, "Sir, I will attend you, I will give you medicines," would not that act in almost every instance meet his want? This is what a dispensary is intended to do.

The city is divided into districts. Any one living in the district can, on application to the dispensary, or at the physician's residence, be visited by the physician, and the prescription is filled by the apothecary of the dispensary. Besides this, physicians and surgeons will be in attendance for certain hours in the day at the consulting-rooms of the institution to prescribe for those who are able to apply.

These dispensaries are matters of great economy to the city, for by thus affording timely medical aid many cases of sickness are nipped in the bud, and are thus prevented from running into that stage and severity which make a removal to the hospital indispensably necessary. Surely an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

**TRADE OF EVANSVILLE.**—Messrs. George Foster & Co. have published in a neat circular a succinct but complete review of the trade of our enterprising little sister city down the river. Evansville is represented as having never been in a more flourishing condition than during the year 1856. The annual exports exceeded in value nine and a half million dollars, although the state of the river and canal both was very unfavorable. The benefits of railroad communication have been rendered apparent by the business brought to the city by the only line in operation. From this State Evansville received 7,500 hogheads of tobacco which should have been brought to Louisville. Manufacturers prosper from the great fact that fuel is abundant and cheap—the current rates having been from \$1 75 to \$2 for wood and six to eight cents per bushel for coal. There are in operation two foundries and two others in construction; six flouring mills; one furniture factory; one paper mill; and eight sawing and planing mills.

There are indeed few places in the West exhibiting more healthy signs of progress than Evansville. That city appears destined to be the commercial emporium of Indiana, although New Albany will energetically dispute the palm.

**Santa Anna's proposition to re-establish monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish prince as sovereign, on condition that the Spanish government would aid and support him in the execution of the project, appears to have encountered general contempt. It has been ridiculed and scouted by Mexicans, Spaniards, Americans, English, French, and all the rest of the world. It deserved nothing better. A wilder or sillier scheme never entered the head of an unprincipled schemer. Santa Anna's day is evidently over. He has lost even the faculty of intriguing. We commend him to the tranquil shades of Carthage.**

**STARTLING DISCOVERIES IN THE EAST.**—The Beirut correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives a very full and graphic sketch of the discovery of the remains of the Tower of Babel by Mr. Place, the French Consul at Mosul. The ruins are situated in or near the famous field of Arbela, and are said to be in a state of remarkable preservation. The Traveller's correspondent grows eloquent in portraying them, as thousands all over Christendom will soon grow logical at the same task.

**GREAT NATIONAL TRIAL OF MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.**—The committee of the United States Agricultural Society, appointed at the fifth annual meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institution in the city of Washington, on the 14th of January, "to designate the time and to make all the necessary arrangements for a national trial in the field of agricultural implements and machinery," have invited the inventors and manufacturers of all such articles, both in the United States and foreign countries, to participate in a public trial to be made at Louisville, Ky., under the auspices of the Society, during the fall of 1857.

**Prof. Channing, in one of his published essays, defines the purpose and tendency of popular lectures as follows:**

It is on ground as broad as Milton has here taken in recommending a refining popular culture, a wisdom and an enlightenment for a whole people, that demonstrative oratory may be well worthy of consideration and support at this time among ourselves. Our courses of public lectures in this city have been very well received, and it is to be hoped that once a doubtful experiment, they are now regarded as a means of supplying a general want. Their use is obvious. In a social view, the merchandising people together to have their minds refreshed by truth, and their faculties gratified by simple, intellectual pleasures, is of itself civilizing. It is a very favorable sign of the times that audiences can be collected evening after evening with no liver temptation.

The purpose of such lectures cannot be to furnish a great amount of exact knowledge, which will be retained and used like that which we amass in our private studies. Their object, I suppose, is partly to hold a sort of conversation with men upon what they are already to some extent acquainted with, in order that they may compare their ideas with those of a fellow-inquirer, and be assisted to take comprehensive views of subjects which they had examined by themselves very much in detail. Generally, no doubt, the effect is to stimulate those who are in the habit of thinking and inquiring to wake up the less intellectual, and to make whole communities feel that they have other matters of common interest than the affairs of their towns and families.

This estimate, although moderate, appears to us both just and philosophical.

**Read the letters of our Washington correspondent. They are interesting.**

**WEATHER PROPHETS.**—The character of the weather perplexes the wisest of those far-seeing prophets who have heretofore gained reputation by sagacious and solemn predictions. They are all completely nonplussed, and the venerable Meriam of Brooklyn, who has made meteorology a study for half a life time, owns up that he even cannot foretell what a day will bring forth. Nevertheless, there are a certain class of wiseacres who indulge themselves in the inoffensive amusement of prognosticating the weather. One of these persons is very certain, from a careful examination and comparison of all the signs, that the intense cold weather will continue until the 15th of February, and that then there will be a general break-up. The Dutch Almanac, which is a profound treatise upon different subjects, says that the coldest weather of the year will be in February. As Father Ritchie would have said: *nous verrons*.

**AN AMERICAN DRAMATIC ENTERPRISE.**—Henry C. Jarrett, Esq., of Baltimore, has left for England on a novel and spirited expedition. He goes with the intention to present to the British public the performances of a first-class American dramatic company in one of the principal theatres of London for six weeks, during our theatrical vacation this summer. The project is a bold one, requiring the utmost care and circumspection, not only in the selection of the personnel of the corps, but in the management of so original an affair. From the known perseverance and indomitable energy of the manager, his inventive resources and good judgment, he has all that he requires for success. We understand that Mr. Jarrett expects to conclude his arrangements in London and return by the first of March.

**FORGERY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.**—A man named Durham attempted a forgery on the Bank of Commerce, New York, on Saturday, by presenting a check for \$6,426, purporting to have been drawn by the President of the Judd Linseed and Spinn Oil Company. On Monday it was discovered that another forged check, ostensibly drawn by the same company, for \$4,400 had been presented and certified as good.

The office of the Judd Oil Company was entered between Saturday night and Monday morning and robbed of business paper and Illinois Central Railroad Bonds to the value of \$75,000. It is supposed the robbery was committed by some persons acquainted with the house.

**TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.**—For the information of the public, as well as of postmasters, we state that neither the act of Aug. 30, 1852, nor that of January 2, 1857, regarding newspapers or periodicals regularly mailed to bona fide subscribers as "transient printed matter." Agents, as well as publishers, may therefore regularly mail them to such subscribers without prepayment of postage; provided the agent makes and files in the mailing office a statement, signed by him, showing the names of the newspapers or periodicals which he thus mails, the offices to which they are sent respectively, and the number of actual subscribers to each at each office to which they are directed.

**Robert H. Glass, former editor of the Lynchburg Republican, is spoken of for the associate editorship of the Washington Union, with Mr. Appleton. Mr. Glass, it is said, will come in to look after the interests of the Southern wing of the Democracy. He is reported to be in high favor with Mr. Buchanan, having supported him as his first choice for President at the last two National Conventions. Mr. Glass is a thorough States' Rights man of the old Democratic school, and is said to be under the influence of neither Wiser nor Hunter. He is a prominent young man, and writes fluently.**

**A SLEIGH RIDE UPON THE ICE.**—Yesterday afternoon a party of six adventurous gentlemen, composed of lawyers, bankers, &c., formed themselves into an extempore exploring expedition under the command of Captain William Boots, and, procuring a fine sleigh, took to the middle of the river. Then they turned their team's heads up stream and drove beyond six-mile island within view of the boats that are confined in the ice. The ride was found to be delightful over a smooth, glossy, and solid surface. This will doubtless prove the first of a series of trips upon this newly discovered sleighing track.

**The important suit brought by the State of Texas against the firm of R. & D. G. Mills was decided in the District Court at Galveston on the 14th inst., the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, and assessing the penalty at \$100,000. It appears the suit was brought by the State to recover penalties from the defendants for having, in violation of the law of Texas, issued drafts to circulate as money in the State.**

**TELEGRAPHIC.**—The most important intelligence by the Persia is the settlement of the difficulty between Switzerland and Prussia and the adjournment of the Paris convention.

The advices from Nicaragua by the James Adger confirm those previously received by the Texas at New Orleans.

**Two thousand five hundred tickets are hereafter to be added to the number to be issued at each drawing of the Havana lottery. During the last year the government of the Island of Cuba realized over one million dollars from this source.**

**We have received our New York and Baltimore mails up to Wednesday evening. They are almost entirely occupied with accounts of the violent snow storms, the detention of railroad trains, and disasters along the Atlantic coast.**

**The fall of snow on Saturday afternoon furnished another basis for sleighing amusements, which was eagerly taken advantage of by crowds of fast young men.**

**The stock of cotton at Mobile on the 17th inst., was 200,000 bales. All the warehouses and vacant lots in the city were occupied, and still there was not sufficient room.**

**The arrests by the police for the past few days have been principally of persons found drunk in the streets. To prevent their freezing to death they have been confined in the watch-house.**

**We see the name of Lieut. Wm. B. Hite, of this city, published in the official reports as having been killed in Nicaragua. Col. E. H. McDonald is among the wounded.**

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather has moderated very much. The lowest point the thermometer has reached during the past forty-eight hours was 9 above zero. We had another fall of snow on Saturday. Matters about the river remain unchanged. The Jeffersonville ferry-boats are again running regularly and on Saturday morning they made the connection with the early train. Teams are crossing on the ice, and yesterday a party went up to the Six-Mile Island in a two-horse sleigh. The New Albany ferry-boats are not running. On Saturday sleighs were crossing there on the ice. The boats at Portland are being unloaded, in compliance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the board of underwriters.

**Loss of the Niagara.**—The principal talk by steamboat men, yesterday was the loss of the steamer Niagara, one of the finest and largest boats belonging to this port. The news of the disaster was received on Saturday evening by telegraph from Memphis. The N. was commanded by Capt. Spotts. She arrived at Cairo week before last, and finding the Ohio closed by ice, reloaded her up-river freight on the David White and took on a cargo for New Orleans. She left Cairo with over a hundred cabin passengers and a considerable number of mules. Near Island 34, which is a short distance above Randolph, Tennessee, she got aground. She lay there for several days, during which time the river was falling steadily and the ice, which was running very heavy, accumulated around her. Capt. Spotts hailed the Empress for assistance, but, as that boat was drawing a good deal of water and had also a valuable cargo, Capt. Sturgeon could not comply with the request, but he meeting the Alconia shortly after requested her captain to go to the N.'s assistance. The dispatch gives no particulars of the disaster, but states merely that the boat was broken in two. It is supposed that no lives were lost. Among the passengers on the Niagara were Capt. Spotts's family, Miss Emma Knight, Miss Joyce, and others of this city. The Niagara was owned here, had made two very successful seasons, and last summer her owners had expended about \$10,000 on her for repairs. She was one of the most popular and elegant boats in the trade. She was insured in the different local offices in this city for \$40,000. We do not know where her cargo was insured.

**The Highflyer.**—We are glad to learn that this steamer, the sinking of which at the Grand Chain, in the Ohio, we announced on Friday, will probably be raised. Capt. Smith, of the Daniel Boone, who was on board of the H. when the accident occurred, informs the Cincinnati Commercial that she struck on the reef known as the "Jackson Rocks," at the larboard knuckle, opening a couple of her seams some thirty or forty feet in length, and taking from eighteen inches to two feet of water in her hold. From thirty to forty comforts and blankets were immediately stuffed into the openings, and, by good pumping, Capt. Wright succeeded in stopping the leak so that one pump will keep her free. Captain Smith thinks she can be easily lighted off, and once free from the rocks can return to Paducah for repairs. The ice, however, had piled up around her, but a gorge a short distance above protected her. A portion of her freight—cast overboard, was 150 bales of Tennessee cotton—the same that was met floating in the river below Cairo, by the Empress.

**Capt. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, has a card in the Natchez Free Trader, in which he says that his boat had passed the Eclipse under headway, and he offers to bet \$20,000 or more that the Natchez can beat any boat on the Mississippi river, and \$20,000 or more that the Princess can beat any other boat except the Natchez.**

**ARREST OF FUGITIVE PRISONERS.**—Yesterday afternoon Chas. Talbert and Bennett, two notorious characters who recently escaped from the Madison jail, were arrested in the upper part of the city, and lodged in prison. They were found frequenting houses of ill fame. Officers Rust, Curry, and Deering made the arrest.

**A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.**—In Allen county, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Ashford, over seventy years of age, was married to Miss Julia Ann Shirley, aged eighteen. The same ceremony made a daughter of the old man the wife of another person.

**We are requested by Mr. J. V. Varnum to state that his connection with the publishers of the Daily Evening Visitor has been dissolved from this date by mutual consent of all parties.**

**Such is the scarcity of fuel that yesterday the main halls in most of the churches were closed, and religious services were held in the basements or session rooms.**

**The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Southern Kentucky meets in Glasgow on Wednesday, January 28th.**

[For the Louisville Journal.]

WATER WORKS.

**MR. EDITOR:** We have the finest water power in the Western country, and to many persons it is matter of astonishment that such facilities for manufacturing should have been neglected so long. By means of the canal already made, this immense water power is almost ready to be let on to the wheels of the manufacturing mill.

The low land extending from the upper lock on the present canal down to Portland is believed to be nothing but clay or earth without any rock, down to the level of the water in the canal.

Now, how easy would it be to dig a race or canal ten or fifteen feet wide, from the upper lock, and parallel with the river, two or three hundred yards in the direction of Portland; and from this race a short cut to the river for a tail-race. This would give us a "head of water" equal to twenty feet, and in quantity equal to ten thousand horse power, if required.

Let the machinery for raising water from the river be placed at this point, and a superstructure of brick or stone be erected over or near it, say one hundred feet high, or higher if necessary. Within this tower place two or more pipes, one to convey the water up to the top, but inside of the roof to prevent freezing, and the other to convey it down to the ground pipes. Lay a large pipeline through Main street to the hill at or near the Blind Asylum to the large reservoir. From this large pipe the entire length of Main street could be supplied with water, and the great reservoir be filled.

Not only could we supply our own city with this, but we could supply New Albany, Portland, Shippingport, and even Jeffersonville, far cheaper than they can ever be supplied in the usual way, or even having a separate water works. Further, by extending the race to Portland, every fifty feet of its length may be sold for a mill of some kind or other, and thus not only supply ourselves with the best and most extensive water works in the world, but also derive from it an immense revenue for water power. It is believed that this plan can be put in operation for not much more than one half the cost of steam machinery, and that the subsequent cost to run it will not equal the twentieth part of the cost of steam.

If our water company will not adopt the water power, I do hope and trust that some enterprising man or company will take it in hand, and thus avail themselves and the community of one of the greatest and cheapest powers for manufacturing in the world. Fifty men can dig the race before the machinery for raising the water is constructed, and it can be prepared. But for the fear of making this article too long, I would take up and answer every objection that I have heard to the plan. But I trust that the people will think of this matter, and am their very obedient servant.



7 J&B PEATHER, SMITH, & CO.







The camels, twenty-two in number, have just passed through our city, loaded with about 600 lbs. each, returning to their place of rendezvous, which is some seventy miles from here. There are dromedaries also with them, and seated on the top of these camels and dromedaries are Arabs and Turks, dressed in their own costumes, of their own country. Texas is a great country, and San Antonio is a great city.

The telegraph has already informed you of the sudden illness of Mr. Giddings, who, having been engaged in earnest debate on a private bill, on Saturday, was seized with apoplexy of the heart. The

**DIED.**  
In New Orleans, on the 16th inst., by Rev. H. Figari,  
Mr. H. H. HERRON, formerly of Louisville, Ky., to Miss  
WILHELMINA COCHREN, of New Orleans.

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**DIED.**  
On the 16th inst., at New Orleans, after a short illness,  
Mr. STEPHEN MEDD, aged 69 years.

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on hand and for sale by  
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